The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 5

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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In the county once every two months.
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D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
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On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

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MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.
The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BY

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OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE WIFE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

From school, and ball, and rout she came,
The city's fair, pale daughter,
To drink the wine of mountain fair
Beside the Bearcamp Water.

Her step grew firmer on the hills
That watch our homesteads over;
On cheek and lip, from summer fields,
She caught the bloom of clover.

For health comes sparkling in the streams
From cool Chocona stealing,
There's iron in our Northern winds,
Our pines are trees of healing.

She sat beneath the broad-armed elms
That skirt the mowing-meadow,
And watched the gentle west wind weave
The grass with shine and shadow.

Beside her form the summer heat,
To share her grateful screening,
With forehead bared, the farmer stood,
Upon his pitchfork leaning.

Framed in its damp, dark locks, his face
Had nothing mean or common—
Strong, manly, true, the tenderness
And pride beloved of woman.

She looked up, glowing with the health
The country air had brought her,
And, laughing, said: "You lack a wife,
Your mother lacks a daughter.

"To mend your frocks and bake your bread,
You do not need a lady;
Be sure among these brown old homes,
Is some one waiting ready,—

"Some fair, sweet girl with skillful hand
And cheerful heart for treasure,
Who never plays with ivory keys
Or danced the polka's measure.'

He bent his black brows to a frown
He set his white teeth lightly,
"'Tis well," he said, "for one like you
To choose for me so lightly;

"You think because my life is rude,
I take no note of sweetness;
I tell you love has naught to do
With meetness or unmeetness.

"Itself its best excuse it asks
No leave of pride or fashion
When silken zone or homespun frock
It stirs with throbs of passion.

"You think me deaf and blind; you bring
Your winning graces hither
As free as if from cradle time
We two had played together.

"You tempt me with your laughing eyes,
Your cheek of sundown's blushes;
A motion as of waving grain,
A music as of thrushes.

"The plaything of your summer sport,
The spells you weave around me
You cannot of your will undo,
Nor leave me as you found me.

"You go as lightly as you came,
Your life is well without me;
What care you that these hills will close
Like prison walls about me?

No mood is mine to seek a wife,
Or daughter for my mother;
Who loves you loses in that love
All power to love another!

"I dare your pity or your scorn
With pride your own exceeding;
I fling my heart into your lap
Without a word of pleading."

She looked up from the waving grass
So archly, yet so tender,
"And if I give you mine" she said,
"Will you forgive the tender?"

"Nor frock nor tan can hide the man;
And see you not, my farmer,
How weak and fond a woman wars
Behind the silken armor?

"I love you; on that love alone,
And not my worth presuming,
Will you not trust for summer fruit
The tree in May-day blooming?"

Alone the hangbird overhead,
His hair-strung cradle straining,
Looked down to see love's miracle—
That giving that is gaining.

And so the farmer found a wife,
His mother found a daughter;
There looks no happier home than hers
On pleasant Bearcamp Water.

Flowers spring to blossoms where she walks
The careful ways of duty;
Our hard-stiff lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.

Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our door-yards brighter blooming,
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BEECHER AT HOME.

A Congregational minister from Canada writes to one of the Canadian papers an interesting account of a visit recently made by him to the country home of Mr. Beecher, near Peekskill, on the Hudson. Before going to the dinner-table, the subject of American politics had been discussed between Mr. Beecher and his guest, and the conversation was resumed as soon as grace had been said, with an interest which bid fair to supersede the ordinarily important act of dining.

"The soup despatched, it was some time before enough of the joint was carved to serve the guest, and then a long pause in the helping came, while my host, with carving knife and fork in hand, expatiated upon the pending issues of the coming election. . . . .

"'Henry, my dear,' said Mrs. Beecher, 'you're forgetting the dinner.' Another was helped, then more pausing, and more earnest, eloquent discourse about the political situation; fresh reminders about dinner; a proposal from me to postpone politics until after dinner, which elicited a 'Can't be done; never mind dinner; we've got into the subject now, and it's better than dinner.' The negro suffrage question, universal suffrage in the abstract, female suffrage, the foreign influence in American politics, and prospects of the Presidential campaign, were dilated on, and what was said so absorbed me that I couldn't find out how the stuffed veal tasted or the egg-plant—a novelty to me; didn't know whether I had eaten enough or too little, and rose from the table in a sort of bewildering maze, unable to decide whether I had been taking a meal or hearing a fascinating lecture. Mr. Beecher is a splendid talker. On any subject that interests him, he fires up and corruscates in private just as he does in public. His gems of poetry are not carefully ground up and polished by the lapidary's process, but burst naturally and brilliantly like the final splendors of a rocket. As I listened it seemed to me that thoughts, illustrations, and phrases quite equal to anything I had heard from his lips in the pulpit or read from his pen, dropped from him in conversation. . . . .

"Some interesting facts about Plymouth church came out in the course of this conversation. I asked if it was true the building was about to be enlarged? Mr. Beecher said 'No.' 'Do you then intend to build anew?' I inquired. 'No,' said he, 'the project is broached every year at pew-letting time, on account of the demands for seats and the high prices they fetch, but it speedily dies down. We were very near building just as the war broke out, and had we done so it would have been a wise movement; but everything was so uncertain, and the future looked so dark, that the thing fell through. My people feel, and so do I, that I am not so young as I once was, and if I should drop off, a larger building would not be wanted. We can seat two thousand five hundred, and manage to squeeze in three thousand as it is.' I reminded him that he was comparatively young, and that his father before him lived to a great age; and that he might have many years of effective labor before him yet. 'Yes,' he said, 'but my father, though a hard working man, did not pass through the exciting scenes and labors that have befallen me. The life of a minister in a country village or town is not worn and wasted as is that of a city pastor, liable to innumerable calls, and always on the strain. I shall probably drop down in the harness some day, and not live to be old.' 'But,' I said, 'you take exercise, you believe in and practice muscular Christianity?' 'Not so much as I ought to, or as it is generally supposed that I do. I have been in Brooklyn nineteen years, and never in all that time have I wet a trout-line, and beyond an occasional visit here, and spending my summer vacation here, I know no relaxation. The strain on a city pastor, situated as I am, is constant and severe." . . .

THE FAMOUS ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

This clock is in the Strasburg Cathedral. It was built in the Cathedral, before its completion, in the year 1439, and was invented by Isaac Habrecht, a Jewish astrologer.

European clocks were first invented in the eleventh century, by the Saracens, and used principally for monasteries. They were very rude, simple affairs, and sometimes would only "go" when somebody pushed the pendulum, which was rather inconvenient than otherwise. So wise mathematicians tried to make improvements; and some succeeded, among whom was Isaac Habrecht, who in the fourteenth century invented the most wonderful clock in the world, and called it the "Clock of the Three Sages," because once in every hour the figures of the Three Kings of Orient came out from a niche in its side, and made a reverential bow before an image of the Virgin Mary seated just above the dial-plate, on the front of the clock. It is built of dark wood, gilded and carved, and is sixty feet high. In shape, it is somewhat similar to a church, with a tower on either side of the entrance; and these towers of the clock are encircled by spiral staircases, which are used when repairs are necessary. When Isaac Habrecht invented this wonderful clock, he meant it to run forever, always displaying to the good people of Strasburg the days of the month, place of the sun and moon, and other celestial phenomena; and while he lived it worked admirably; but when he had been dead awhile, the clock stopped; and as nobody else understood its machinery, it had quite a vacation. After awhile however, the people of Strasburg took it in hand, and it was repaired and set going—only to stop again.

Thus it went on till Napoleon's time. Strasburg, originally a German town, was ceded to Louis XIV. in 1681. So the clock was French property, and Napoleon decided it must be brought to life again. Under the most skilful French and German machinists this repairing took place. It was eminently successful this time, and when completed was a great improvement on the old clock. It will now give not only the time of Strasburg but every principal city in the world; also the day of the week and month, the course of the sun and planets, and all the eclipses of the sun and moon, in their regular order. In an alcove above the dial is an image of our Saviour; and every day at noon, figures of the twelve apostles march around it and bow, while the holy image, with uplifted hands, administers a silent blessing. A cock, on the highest point on the right hand tower flaps his wings and crows three times, and when he stops, a beautiful chime of bells ring out familiar and very musical tunes. A figure of Time, in a niche on one side, strikes the quarter hours from twelve to one; and four figures—Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age—pass slowly before him. In a niche on the other side is an angel turning an hour glass.

The clock is in the south transept of the cathedral. Persons traveling abroad usually take Strasburg on their route, to visit its cathedral, the spire of which is the highest in the world, being four hundred and sixty feet high, and to see its wonderful astronomical clock; and as Strasburg is but two hundred and fifty miles southwest of Paris, and on the direct route to Switzerland. I advise you, if ever you travel in France, to take this route, and visit the wonderful clock.—S. B. C. *in Our Boys and Girls.*

THERE is a magistrate in a town in Indiana named Helser. A clergyman in the same place was called upon by a young couple not long since, who wished him to join them in the holy bonds of matrimony. He asked the bridegroom (a soldier by the way) for his marriage license. The man in blue responded that he had been engaged to the girl four years, and thought that would do. Clergyman thought not, and remarked, as the speediest way to obtain a license:

"You had better take your girl and go to Helser!"

You go to hell yourself!" retorted the angry veteran.

And seizing the bride by the arm, he dragged her from the house, wondering what manner of a profane minister he had met with.

ROBERT BROWNING.

BY M. D. CONWAY.

Mr. Browning stands, with few rivals in the past and none in the present, at the head of what, in fault of a better phrase, may be called intellectual poetry. There are poets who rank him in imaginative lustre, there are more musical minstrels, there are—though there are few—warmer and more delicate colorists; but for clear, vigorous thinking, perfect sculpture of forms embodying thoughts (sculptures too tinted with the flush of life, with veins of blue and red), for the utterance of the right physiognomical word and phrase, he has no superior since Shakespeare. Yet intellectual as it is even to a Greek severity,—beyond even Landor here,—it would by no means express the charm of his writings to style them philosophical. No theory can quote him, nor is he at all ethical. His religious fervor shows in points of white fire on every page, and yet no work aims at a moral lesson or object. He writes neither fable nor allegory. The world of men and women, with their actual passions, hopes, and loves, and the vast arenas for their play opened by these as rivers cut their channels,—these are enough for him. His worship is for man; his faith must find its joy in a divine Man. The world of forms, the city of bodies, represents to him the scattered rays of this mysterious humanity; and his art is not to change them into any moral monotony, but to cultivate and guard them in their various vitality and meaning, and report their dramatic interplay. To philosophy and science all is unity; the poet is a creator of variety out of this unity which shows Faraday but one element, Tyndall one force, Hegel one idea, underlying all actual or conceivable combinations. How grandly he has treated his forms may be best learned by considering the fertility of his invention as displayed in all his volumes. No poet of his generation has approached Robert Browning in the richness and originality of his plots. While around him the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome have been masquerading in cotemporary costumes,—while critics have been often limited for a generation at a time to the question whether Smith's Venus or Cupid is finer than Jones's,—while every Oriental or Scandinavian or Italian legend has been made to do duty like the professional models whose faces and forms, now bright, now brown, re-appear at every academy exhibition,—this poet has evolved a series of the most beautiful frames as well as portraits, in attestation of which we need only, for the reader of Browning, mention *Pipa, Passa, Paracelsus, The Flight of the Duchess, and The Blot on the Scutcheon.*—*Attantic Monthly for February.*

THINGS THAT A MAN CAN'T DO.

"Jennie T. Hazen," in the Chicagoan, says there are some things a man can't do, as follows;

Some women, in a sudden burst of ingeniousness, have acknowledged that there are some things that women can't do, and expressed unbounded admiration for the men who do those deftly.

Well, what if they can do two or three things better than a woman? I, for one, am not going into ecstacies over them, nor will I make a standing exclamation point of myself because they can "do up" a bundle and carry an umbrella.

Women can do a hundred things that they can't but they never think of making a great fuss over it.

One thing a man can't do is to own up frankly that he can't do everything better than a woman. Another thing he can't do is to carry the "baby." I have tried them, and I know. You just take one—a baby I mean—and do it up in blankets and shawls, all snug and nice, and give it to Joseph to carry while you are putting on your hat and sacque, just keep your eye on the baby, and you will see ominous squirmings in the bundle, and hear certain half-smothered—but to you well understood sounds. Upon an investigation you will find the baby very red in the face and its heels where its head ought to be. You take it and shake it up a little, give it a soft pat here and there, and restore it to him "right side up."

Will he acknowledge it was his fault? Will he confess he don't know how to carry the baby? Not a bit of it. He will insist that you gave it to him wrong side up, or that it was the proper mode of carrying the baby.

Thirdly, as our parson used to say, about the time that he ought to have said "seventeenthly" and lastly—he can't hook up a lady's dress, at least he couldn't years ago when ladies wore them hooked up in the back. There were always three our four hooks and eyes that I couldn't reach, and time and again have I called upon "my John" to hook them. The good clumsy fellow would fumble away with fingers that were all thumbs, while he grew red in the face with his efforts to make the "plagued things hitch," giving it up at last with "Hang the things! Why don't you have buttons as *we* do?"

Let me think! What else is there he can't do? He can't make tetting or crochet; he can't wear crinoline or manage two yards of trail; he can't wear a love of a bonnet, or a balmoral boot; and last and best of all, he can't say "no" to an offer of marriage, and that's the blessedest privilege we women have!

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.—Very estimable, and we trust very religious young women, sometimes enter the house of God in a costume which makes the acts of devotion in them seem almost a burlesque. When a bisk little creature comes into a pew with her hair frizzed till it stands on ends in a most startling manner, rattling strings of beads and bits of tinsel, she may look exceedingly pretty and *piquant;* and if she came there for a game of croquet, or a tableaux party, would be all in very good taste; but as she came to confess that she is a miserable sinner, and to renounce all pomps and vanities—that she has done the things she ought not to have done, and left undone the things she ought to have done—as she takes upon her lips most solemn and tremendous words, whose meaning runs far beyond life into a sublime eternity—there is a discrepancy which would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy.—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

"I WISH I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was the reply. "Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I do not see why they should not go into partnership." And they did.

A POOR MEMORY.

There are various reasons why some persons have a poor memory.

They may have overworked their brain, and exhausted the energies of the nervous system. A majority of the people tax their minds to the utmost, and instead of reinvigorating themselves after exhaustion, continue their labors until their systems are deranged by excessive mental application, and the brain loses the power of receiving or retaining the impression made upon it. Many have disqualified themselves for labor by overcharging their brains with more than they can do. It requires great presence of mind, much firmness and decision of character for an ardent and enthusiastic person to take rest when work presses upon him, and opportunities for labor multiply, and he frequently continues in business till sickness entirely disables him from pursuing his calling.

Inactivity of mind is another fruitful source of a poor memory. However strong and vigorous the mind may be, originally, unless exercised) it is like gold and silver laid away in a napkin, which soon becomes tarnished, though if used daily, they would be bright for years.

Irregularity of life is another reason for poor memory. If persons are subject to extremes, sometimes getting up early and sometimes late in the morning; if they indulge in excesses of any kind, or trifle with their organization so as to impair its power they cannot expect to have clear ideas on any subject—especially a good memory. It is important to live systematically and methodically if we would wish to preserve the brain in a good condition.

Dissipation spoils the memory. When the nervous system is over stimulated with alcohol, tobacco, opium, or by anything that excites the brain, the result is unfortunate. It may increase the brilliancy for a time, but soon the constitution becomes affected by the over stimulation, and the mind will be consequently more dull and obtuse than ever.

ODD YANKEES.

BY JAMES PARTON.

A curious thing about New England is the variety of eccentric characters to be found there. In almost every town there is a farmer or mechanic who has addicted himself to some kind of knowledge very remote from his occupation. Here you find a shoemaker, in a little shop (which he locks when he goes to dinner or to the postoffice, much to the inconvenience of customers), who has attained celebrity as a botanist. In another village there may be a wheelwright who would sell his best coat for a rare shell; and not far off a farmer, who is a pretty good geologist, and is forever pecking away at his innocent rocks. Again you will find a machinist who is enamored of "large paper" copies of standard works, and rejoices in the possession of rarities in literature which he cannot read. I know an excellent steel-plate engraver, who, besides being a universal critic, is particularly convinced that the entire railroad system of the world is wrong—ties, rails, driving-wheels, axles, oil-boxes, everything—and employs his leisure in inventing better devices.

Then there are people who have odd schemes of benevolence, such as that of the Massachusetts farmer who went to Palestine to teach the Orientals the true system of agriculture, and was two years in finding out that they wouldn't learn it. There are morose men and families who neither visit nor are visited; and there is, occasionally, a downright miser, of the ancient type, such as we read of in old magazines and anecdote books. There are men, too, of an extreme eccentricity of opinion. I think there are in Boston about a dozen as complete, immovable, if not malignant, Tories, as can be found this side of Constantinople—men who plume themselves upon hating everything that makes the glory of their age and country. And, speaking of Boston—solid, sensible Boston—what other city ever accomplished a feat so eccentric as the production of those twin incongruities, George Francis Train and the Count Johannes?

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—In the somewhat famous case of Bodgen's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsel for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of the Rev. William Greenough, late of Weston—a tall, straight, queenly looking woman, with a keen, black eye—a woman of great self-possession and decision of character—was called to the stand as a witness on the opposite side. Mr. Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He, therefore, resolved, if possible, to break her up. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Mr. Webster roared out, "We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know!" Mrs. Greenough replied: "That's just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony. And, notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way till Webster, quite fearful of the result, arose, apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff box, thrust his finger to the very botsom, and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto; and then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief he blew his nose with a report that rang through the hall, and asked:—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bodgen a neat woman?" Mrs. G.—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick." Mr. W.—"What was that, ma'am?" Mrs. G.—"She took snuff." The roar in the court house was such that the defender of the Constitution subsided, and neither rose nor spoke again till Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness, having ample time to reflect on the inglorious fate of the man who had a stone thrown upon his head by a woman.

THE Cornell University paper says that a few days ago a gentleman from Ithaca saw a farmer's boy standing by the roadside holding a horse, which he recognized. He asked the boy who was the owner of the horse, and the boy replied, "It belongs to a crazy Dutchman looking for birds' nests over yonder in the woods." The "crazy Dutchman" was Prof. Louis Agassiz.

ALL mankind are happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.

HOME AFFECTION.

When we think that every house might be cheered by intelligence, disinterestedness and refinement, and then remember in how many houses the higher powers and affections of human nature are buried as in tombs, what a darkness gathers over society! Well may the cloud of darkness deepen and enlarge, especially after so much boasting of ours that we are in the van of the nations of the world for intelligence and refinement and general culture. How many homes are really cheered and made perpetually happy by the introduction of suitable books, of music, or of interesting social conversation? In how many homes might not an almost miraculous change be wrought by the introduction of amusements, the presence of which gives birth to a brood of new thoughts, awakens a distinct class of domestic associations, stimulates the higher and warmer sentiments, opens the social faculties to the performance of a good and healthy work, and insensibly draws all members of a family together, making one whole and harmonious circle, where before was, perhaps, only discord. The influences of these little things are far more potent and permanent than people generally have an idea of; they work actively, even if they are not seen, in the very fact of their operation. We greatly err when we underrate these influences; for they take hold closely and powerfully on our lives and our happiness. A family in whose midst no radiance springs from the workings of affection, and the exchange of sweet and high and tender sentiment, is a dweller in regions of darkness indeed, and will never know their real capacity for enjoyment until they have come out of this valley of gloom and despair. What wonder that our public affairs are in such a state of confusion, when private lives are so many of them unsatisfactory and in darkness.

A FARM PICTURE.—What a vivid sketch is that which George William Curtis draws of some country homes. Alas, that so many sit for the picture!

"I think of many and many a sad eyed woman I have known in solitary country homes, who seemed never to have smiled, who struggled with hard hands through melting heat and pinching cold, to hold back poverty and want that hovered like wolves over an ever increasing flock of children. How it was scour in the morning and scrub at night, and scold all day long! How care blurred the window like a cloud, hiding the lovely landscape! How anxiety snarled at her heels, dogging her like a cur! How little she knew or cared that bobolinks drunk with blind idleness, tumbled and sang in the meadows below, that the earth was telling the time of the year with flowers in the wood above. As I think of these things, of the taciturn husband coming in heavy with sleep—too weary to read, to talk, to think—I do not wonder that the mad houses are so richly recruited from the farm houses, as the statistics show that the farmers daughter hangs enchanted over stories in the weekly paper of the handsome Edward Augustus, with white hands and black eyes—nor that the farmer's son hears the city bells that long ago rang to Whittington, 'Turn *again, Whittington, lord mayor of London,* ringing to him as he paused in the furrow, 'Turn again, ploughboy, millionaire and merchant!'"

THE putting into the hands of the working man imaginative literature is even a more important advantage than the cheapening of scientific books The tendency of mechanical employments is to exercise the understanding alone; they afford no diet for the fancy or the feelings. They leave unfed no small portion of the intellect. They do not enlarge the world of observation or experience They do not open any one of the doors of history or biography. The artisan, like the student, requires the hours of leisure to stand in contrast with his daily employment. A few will find recreation even in severer studies, and will resort to it by a natural instinct to consider the many who are used to be led rather than the few who can guide themselves. And, for the many, narrative, sometimes historical, but more frequently imaginative, holds out greater attractions than all the publications of the Useful Knowledge Society, or than all the excellent manuals of more recent date of mathematics, chemistry or natural history.

IN the dark there is no animal so invisible as a lion. Almost every hunter has told a similar story—of the lion's approach at night, of the terror displayed by dogs and cattle as he drew near, and of the utter inability to see him, though he was so close that he could hear his breathing. Sometimes, when he has crept near an encampment, or close to a cattle enclosure, he does not proceed any further, lest he should venture within the radius illumined by the rays of the fire. So he crouches closely to the ground, and, in the semi-darkness, looks so like a large stone or a little hillock, that any one might pass close to it without perceiving its real nature. This gives the opportunity for which the lion has been watching, and in a moment he strikes down the careless straggler, and carries off his prey to the den. Sometimes, when very much excited, he accompanies the charge with a roar, but as a general fact, he secures his prey in silence.

CHRISTIAN LIFE is not only a principle, but a growth, and the young Christian needs to be led along the upward path. If he begins right, he is most likely, by God's grace to keep right. If he is taught to make a complete consecration—to follow principles, and not impulses—he is most likely to be steadfast and immovable. If he is warned now against fashion and worldliness and greed, he is less likely to fall into the snares of the tempter. In a word, now at the start is the time to commence a life which shall grow and abound in all that is necessary for the honor, the usefulness, and the safety of the Christian course; and it may be depended upon that, in most cases, that course will be at the end very much as it is now begun.

BY THE SPIRIT OF GOD men are instructed so that it is not extravagant to say that every thought that tends to struggle away from the bondage of the flesh, every heart-hunger, is a witness that the world does not feed to satisfaction: that it does not nourish the soul. It needs the bread that comes from the hand of God to do that. Every single yearning of the heart is in answer to some silent influence of God.

SOME descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them!

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE DEACON SOLD.—As Deacon A——, on an extremely cold morning in old times, was riding by the house of his neighbor B. the latter was chopping wood, The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of the weather briefly discussed, and the horseman made demonstrations of passing on, when his neighbor detained him with—

"Don't be in a hurry, deacon. Wouldn't you like a glass of good old Jamaica this morning?"

"Thank you, kindly said the old gentleman, at the same time beginning to dismount with all the deliberation becoming a deacon, "I don't care if I do."

"Ah don't trouble yourself to get off, deacon," said the neighbor, "I merely asked for information. We haven't a drop in the house."

A FEW days ago the inhabitants of a country town were filled with conjectures at the following sign, painted in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired: "Mrs. Brown, Dealer in all Sorts of Ladies." All was consternation. Inquiry was set on foot as to whom this Mrs. Brown might be, but no one could tell. She was a stranger in the town. On the third morning the mystery was unraveled. The house painter returned to finish his work, and concluded by adding; "and Gentleman's Wearing Apparel."

A WRITER in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, in speaking of the adulteration of various articles of food, speaks of a reputable deacon who kept a grocery store and who discoursed daily to his apprentice, somewhat after the following fashion:

"John, have you sanded the sugar?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you watered the rum and molasses?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then come to prayer!"

A YOUNG Cincinnati dentist was introduced to a fashionable beauty the other evening, and gracefully opened the conversation by saying, "Miss——, I hope I may consider that we are not entirely unacquainted. I had the pleasure of pulling a tooth for your father only a short time ago."

A COUNTRY schoolmaster began one morning the duties of the day with prayer, as usual: but after prayer he went up and asked a little boy why he had not shut his eyes during prayer, when the boy sharply responded:

"We are instructed by the Bible to watch as well as pray."

AT Malvern Hill, when the shot and shell were singing lively tunes around our ears, a Minnie ball chanced to hit an Irishman, inflicting a slight wound in the arm. Pat roared out lustily: "I'm kilt! I'm kilt!"

"Hould your whist," said a brother Mick, "don't say yer kilt till yer dead."

PAST EXPERIENCE.—We cannot see by *the light of yesterday,* nor subsist upon yesterday's food. We need supplies every moment. So long as we feel our weakness, and lean upon an almighty arm, we are safe, but no longer.

THERE are those who know not how to judge of merit but by success, and who therefore blame the leader of an enterprise for a defeat, when the fault was not in him, but in themselves, the instruments he worked with.

"BOY, didn't you let off that gun?" exclaimed an enraged schoolmaster.

"Yes, master."

"Well, what do you think I will do to you?"

"Why, let me off,"

WHEN Rothschild heard that the head of the Agnade family was dead, "How much does he leave!" he asked. "Twenty millions." "You mean eighty." "No twenty." "Dear me! I thought he was in easy circumstances."

A WHITE garment appears worse with slight soiling than do colored garments much soiled: so a little fault in a good man attracts more attention than great offences in bad men.

FAITH is as necessary to the soul as the sun is to the world; were it not for these bright, prolific lights, both the one and the other must remain dark and fruitless.—*Charles Howe.*

GOD requires that we should work out our own salvation. He saves us by showing us how to save ourselves. It is true salvation depends on his grace, but his grace is proportioned to our efforts.

TWO rival bells met at a hop. "How well you look under candle-light!" exclaimed one, with a stress on, the candles. "And how charming you are in the dark!" answered the other.

BEFORE an affliction is digested a consolation ever comes too soon, and, after it is digested, it comes too late; but there is a mark between these two, as fine almost as a hair, for a Comforter to take aim at.

NO TORCH, no appareling, no glory of art, ever so made the house beauteous, or so made the household happy, as the simple presence, morning and evening, of the blessed King of Glory.

IT is better to have strength of principle than of mere muscle, but better yet to have both, A man who is strong in intellect and instep is on the best terms with nature and the world.

AT Plicot, in Hamp-hire, England, a tomtit has built a nest in the post office letter box. It laid twelve eggs in less than a fortnight, and hatched nine of them.

THAT domestic discipline of children may not end in disappointment, three things are needed firmness of purpose, gentleness of manner, and consistency of example.

JOHN MILTON well said: "Wherefore did God create passions within us, pleasures around us, but that these, rightly tempered are the very ingredients of virtue?"

GREAT men often do small acts, and with no excuse for them. Small men, per contra, do great acts, and are

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1869.

ONCE FOR ALL.

For the *very* few who have found fault with our recent strictures upon Legislative extravagance we have a few plain words. As an organ of Republicanism, we will defend its principles at every hazard, but when our chosen representatives betray their trust, common honesty and the welfare of the party alike demand their unqualified condemnation and they shall receive it at our hands. Neither friend nor foe shall be spared in such cases. A subsidized and mercenary press is the bane of our country at the present time and the evil is confined to no one party. The salvation of the country demands a free, independent, honest outspoken press. Neither money nor patronage shall turn us from the right as we are enabled to see it. By this we intend to stand and when the people will not support us in this position we will betake ourselves to some other honest calling. While we control the columns of a paper it shall be made the cats paw of no man, nor clique. The great principles of the party shall be defended and advocated to the best of our ability. The right shall be commended and the wrong condemned, no matter whose corns are pinched, whose vanity is wounded or whose nice little arrangements are frustrated thereby. This is our position. The Republican party of Bedford County and of the State we believe will sustain us in the advocacy of a pure and honest Republicanism.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

It has been suggested that the Primary election for the nomination of a Republican ticket be held on the 17th of March, the time for holding the spring election. This will be entirely too soon as the County committee have not yet promulgated a plan of operation under the new system about to be introduced. Candidates should be announced at least four weeks before the election, and as only five weeks intervene between the time of the meeting of the County Committee and the March election, our people will not have familiarized themselves sufficiently with the change to enable them to respond promptly. Our member of the Legislature, who, we presume, will desire a re-election, will have no opportunity to vindicate his record in fact he will not have made all his record up to that time and the people should not pre-judge him. The people ought to act knowingly and not thoughtlessly upon this matter, and up to this time they have had no opportunity to post themselves, nor is the time from now until the 17th of March sufficient for this purpose. There is no necessity for any great haste; people who desire the nomination of a candidate will turn out any time and vote for him, and then they will have made up their minds to vote for the person most meritorious. The only way in which the adoption of the Crawford County system can be advantageous will be by conducting the canvass fairly and honorably before the people. This can only be done by giving sufficient time.

It is reported that the Republican members of Congress from Ohio recently agreed, in conference, to support the proposed Amendment to the Constitution providing for Manhood Suffrage and that they would oppose the bill proposing to accomplish the same object by Congressional enactment. We think this a proper view of the question. We believe in *impartial suffrage as embodying* a vital principle of the Declaration of Independence but we would not force it upon the loyal States contrary to the will of the people. If the people are not prepared for it let its fairness and justness be shown and advocated until they understand it and are prepared to accept it. This is the position taken in the Chicago platform of 1868 and on which the Republican party gained her glorious victory. Let us have the amendment and submit it to the Legislatures of the States. The cause will only gain strength by fair, honest, open advocacy. Right and justice need never fear public scrutiny nor a fair trial.

THE *Gazette* of last week is in quite a quandary over our strictures upon certain acts of the Legislature now in session. The *Gazette* and its kind are so accustomed to supporting everything their party does, right or wrong, that it supposes everybody else must do so. For the edification of the *Gazette* man we will inform him that a goodly proportion of the men in the Republican party, who are identified with the acts we condemn are recruits from Democratic ranks. Their probable motives in joining us it is unnecessary to discuss. Now it is high time the *Gazette* should begin to understand that though we are an uncompromising Republican we hope always to have independence enough to denounce wrong wherever we find it, and further, that we have the sanction and approval of all honest, upright radical Republicans in so doing.

CHANGING THE ELECTIONS.

A bill was introduced at Harrisburg last week to change the time of holding the local elections known as the Spring elections to the second Tuesday of October. The measure is a good one and cannot be passed too soon. It will save a vast amount of expense to the State, save the time of our people and give us a fuller attendance at every election and a better expression of public sentiment. We have never been able to discover any good reason for having them thus separated. Let us have the change by all means. The people will approve it everywhere.

SENSIBLE.—The Senate has reported a bill amending instead of repealing the Tenure of Office act. The amendment provides that members of the Cabinet may be removed during the recess of the Senate, and other officers may be suspended at the discretion of the President, but should they demand that reasons be sent to the Senate, such demand shall be complied with. It also embodies the bill recently introduced by Mr. Edmunds to prohibit the holding of more than one civil or military office by one person at the same time, which is modified by a proviso declaring "that nothing in the foregoing section shall be construed to prevent such designations or appointments of officers to perform temporarily the duties of other officers as are or may be authorized by law, nor to prevent such appointments, &c., as are designed by law to be made from the army or navy."

THE small pox is raging fiercely in a number of Western cities. Cincinnatti, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukie are being scourged by it, though the fact is carefully kept out of the newspapers.

HON. WM. H. KOONTZ will accept our thanks for a bound copy of the Congressional Globe for the 1st session of the Fortieth Congress, also for bound copies of the Impeachment trial and other public documents.

THE EDITORIAL PROVINCE.

The Harrisburg State *Guard* gives utterance to some very sensible notions on the responsibilities and duties of political writers or rather editors of political journals. The tendency to praise every man put forward, or who has the brass to push himself forward for offices of profit and trust has so utterly debased and demoralized a large portion of the press, destroyed its independence and made it the tool of corrupt demagogues, that the veriest upstart considers himself grievously wronged if he is not fulsomely puffed as soon as he has chosen to express his desire to occupy a place and draw a salary—The matter of fitness is never to be mooted in such a case and the presumptuous editor who would have the impudence to ask of fitness is at once condemned as unfit for and unequal to his position.—We hope to see a speedy and general reformation in this respect, and in its efforts to this end the *Guard* has our hearty approval; it delivers itself as follows:

A political writer, by which we mean the conductor of a purely political journal, has two corrections or emendations to make before we dare hope to have anything like the fairness and the dignity in official affairs which we must have to realize the true intent of free Government. What we intend to write will, no doubt, apply to ourselves as well as to others, but this fact will not deter us from our utterances. The great and grievous fault with most editors of political journals in this country is the pen chant to overpraise or brutally abuse. There is not an editor in the country who has escaped this temptation at all times, and we regard the indulgence as one of the greatest evils from which the American people now suffer. Those who are controlled and directed in their preferences and oppositions by party organs conducted in the spirit of overpraise or bitter abuse, never get a proper idea of a public man; and when they do form an opinion or an estimate from the standpoint thus afforded, are always disgusted with their mistake when brought in contact with the man whose character they supposed they fully understood. By this system, untried men whose good fortunes or the plotting of corrupt upholders placed them in positions of great trust and honor, are puffed into character which they cannot sustain. Frequently a good man is spoiled in this way. He is made to appear more famous than he is, and therefore imagines it is unnecessary to indulge in an effort to serve a public whose organs are ready with fulsome adulations to reward him before he renders himself deserving of acknowledgment. On the other hand, good men, faithful public servants, liberal statesmen, are overslaughed and traduced by those who cannot use them, while the poor dupes, the people, allow themselves to be led into unfavorable views of men who are their truest friends and most faithful servants. The cause of all this wrong is with the conductors of journals whose columns teem with over praise and bitter anathema. It is the very extremes of the abuse of the liberty of the press either to over praise or bitterly assail a public man. Under these circumstances our system of free government is made to suffer. The practice vitiates public appreciation of statesmanship, foists on the public service a class of men who should not be trusted, while it impairs confidence in others who are entitled to our largest faith. Everybody would like to see this evil practice abated if not entirely abolished. For ourselves we are heartily sick of it, and we know that with sensible newspaper readers, the practice of over praise and brutal abuse is a most disgusting spectacle in journalism. It is the interest of all journalists to frown on this practice, to abstain from it and devote their columns solely to discussion of the merits of measures instead of the blemishes or beauties of men.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30, 1869.

MEMBERS AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—During the past week a number of daily papers have very severely criticised the action of the Legislature, especially on the question of retrenchment and reform, which has called out a corresponding reply on the part of several members. In the House, yesterday, Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, made a very bitter speech in reply to certain articles alleging that he, as Speaker of the House of last year was responsible for the extravagant waste of money in the payment of extra and unnecessary officers. He stated that he was not on the committee that made out the list of subordinate offices last year, did not know their names or number, and in no way authorized the payment of their salaries. The editors of papers that had made statements to the contrary he pronounced *liars*, and would hold himself responsible for his words, either personally or otherwise, in the House or elsewhere. Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, has already sued the Lancaster *Intelligencer* for libel in reference to his course as a legislator, and it is not at all probable that a number of other suits will follow.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Wednesday the committee on the contested election case of Bunn vs. Witham made their report to the House. It will be remembered that Mr. Witham was returned as elected to a seat in the House, from the XIth district of Philadelphia, by a Democratic majority of thirty five. The committee report, as the result of their investigations that Mr. Bunn received one hundred majority of all the legal votes cast and is therefore entitled to the seat. There were but five witnesses called, and those by the contestant. Their testimony is to the effect that they were a part of a gang of ten men, not residents of that district, who passed from poll to poll, voting upon different names, residences and occupations, as furnished them at each poll. Afterwards they divided, and five of them changing hats and coats went over the same ground again. The manner in which the perpetrators of these frauds endeavored to prevent the "repeaters" from knowing for what particular candidates they were voting was also developed. None of the witnesses examined opened and read the ballots, but understood they were voting the Democratic ticket. They were directed by the parties who sent them, to go to a man stationed at the several polls, who was to be known by the Democratic badge of a string in the button-hole of his coat, and from whom they received the tickets. Parties who watched them had the same understanding, and testified that they invariably procured Democratic tickets from the same man, containing the name of Daniel Witham as a candidate for Assembly. The committee say that the evidence does not at all implicate Mr. Witham in these frauds, but they seemed to be a part of a general and thoroughly organized system which, if permitted to be successful would render our elections a criminal farce.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.—The political atmosphere about Harrisburg is thick with rumors and flying reports. The Gubernatorial question is exciting a good deal of interest, and the relative chances of the various candidates for nomination are freely discussed. Hon. G. A. Grow, as chairman, has issued a call for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city, on the 4th of February, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention. The friends of Gov. Geary are pressing his re-nomination with a good deal of vigor, and it is thought that if an early meeting of the Convention can be secured his re-nomination is quite certain. The administration of Gov. Geary has been popular with the people at large, but his independent course has given offence to a certain class of politicians, and it is now quite currently reported that Simon Cameron will use his influence to secure his defeat. The other names now mentioned most prominently are Gen. Harry White, and Hon. W. W. Ketcham, both widely known as stanch Republicans and men of commanding influence in the political ranks.

The Democrats are discussing for gubernatorial honors the claims of Gen. M'Candless of Philadelphia, Hon. Asa Packer of Carbon, and Gen. Cass of Allegheny. The name of Wm. A. Wallace was brought forward by the Clearfield County Convention, a short time since, which drew out a letter from Mr. Wallace, declining to be a candidate. The name of Gen. Hancock has also been mentioned in connection with the office. Gen. Cass now seems to be the most prominent man, although Gen. M'Candless is very popular and would have great strength on the Democratic ticket. About the only point that seems to be definitely settled, is that the candidate must be a man with a military record. The Democratic State Convention will probably not be held until after the Republicans have made their nominations.

INSTRUCTING PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN.—The number of joint resolutions introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in congress, in reference to certain measures is already quite large, and will doubtless elicit considerable discussion. Among them the following subjects are embraced: Protesting against the passage by Congress of any law incorporating railways within this State; urging our Congressmen to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of a law regulating the elective franchise in all the States of the Union; urging our Congressmen to vote against the incorporation of any railway companies by the General Government; opposing the passage of any law placing the telegraph lines under the control of the United States Government; urging our Congressmen to use all honorable means to secure a connection between the Pacific railroad and some of the Pennsylvania railways; and urging our Congressmen to vote against all proposed amendments to the Constitution looking to the adoption of negro suffrage in the several States of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENEMENTS.—Mr. White of Indiana has introduced into the Senate a bill to provide for the calling of a State Convention with power to submit amendments to the Constitution to a vote of the people. The propriety of calling a State Convention for this purpose is favorably considered by members of the Legislature. It is not however likely that a sufficient number of votes will be procured to pass the bill. In the House, Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, has introduced a joint resolution providing for amendments to the effect that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be increased to three hundred, and prohibiting the Legislature from passing any bill conferring any corporate powers on private individuals but that the courts shall have power to grant all such privileges. This resolution seems to have been presented more with a view of drawing out discussion and securing an exchange of opinion than with any hope of its passage.

STATE TAX.—In compliance with a resolution, the Auditor General transmitted to the House on Wednesday, a communication giving the amount of State tax due and overpaid by each county of the Commonwealth. The balance now due from all the counties of the State is $108,172 39. The balance due to the State from Bedford county is $2,635 16.

40TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Drake presented the resolutions of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, remonstrating against the further extension of certain provisions of the bankrupt act. Referred.

Mr. Sherman reported a resolution providing for the appointment at the beginning of the next session, of a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and five Representatives with leave to sit during the recess of the Forty-first Congress, to examine and report upon the expediency of reorganizing the civil service in the several departments of the Government, the examination extending to the clerical force necessary in each department, the rates of compensation, and such rules and regulations as may be required to increase the efficiency of the same. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked that the Committee on Foreign Relations should be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Charles Wylie late a United States Consul in Peru granted by him to the grand jury during the war.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Navy of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Rice (Ark.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred.

Mr. Kellogg (La.) introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railway and telegraph line from New Orleans to some point on the Rio Grande. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented, under the rule, the petition of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln for a pension. Referred to the Pension Committee.

Mr. McCullough (Md.) offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information as to the rate at which he has fixed the fees for gauging and inspecting liquors, under the act of July 20, 1868, section 53. Also as to how much revenue has been received for inspecting and guaging liquors under that act.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) gave notice that he would call up, after the morning hour, his bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Heaton (N. C.) introduced a bill to amend the 34th section of the act of August 5, 1861, to provide increased revenue from imports, and thereby suspending and abating the collection of the uncollected portion of the direct tax laid by that action upon the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Perham (Me.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill relating to the operation of the pension law.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

Mr. Lynch then called up his bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment, and proceeded to address the House in support of it.

After a few other speeches the House adjourned.

Wednesday.—Messrs. Chandler, Sumner, Howard, Pomeroy and Edmunds presented memorials for woman Suffrage, which were referred to the Committee on the judiciary.

Among the bills introduced were one to prevent the collection of illegal imposts under cover of State Authority Referred—one to extend the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota and Nebraska and the Territories of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Referred. One To enable the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred.—One to designate the place of confinement of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the U. S. Referred. The bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was defeated.

Thursday—Among the bills introduced were, one to furnish supplies for the Indian Bureau—Referred. One to incorporate the national Railway and Loan and Trust Company—Referred. One to provide for the construction of lines of Telegraph between New York and Boston and Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Post office department, Referred. The special order of the day was the proposed constitutional amendment, which as originally introduced by Mr. Henderson is.

ARTICLE 15. No State shall deny or abridge the right of its citizens to vote and hold office on account of race, color, or previous condition.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this act.

After considerable discussion on the question, the Senate went into executive session and some time afterward adjourned.

Friday.—The President laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, transmitting the papers in relation to the McGarrahan case.

Mr. Morton moved to refer the bill for the relief of McGarrahan, with the accompanying papers, to the Judiciary Committee.

After a good deal of controversy Mr. Morton withdrew his motion, and the bill and papers were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary. Refered to the Committee on Finance. Also, a bill, at the request of its friends and without committing himself to its support, to give aid to the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad Company of Texas in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government of the United States the use of the same for military and postal purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The proposed amendment was again resumed and discussed by Dixon Pomeroy, Morton and others.

The bill providing for the reduction of the Military forces and for other purposes was taken up and passed.

On *Saturday*, the Senate passed the Invalid Pension, Military Academy and Naval Appropriation bills.

The House passed the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 150 yeas to 42 nays. The amendment is

ARTICLE—, *Section* 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The Speaker as member of the House voted in the affirmative.

A STANDARD MEDICINE.—The Editor of the *Review*, Washington, Penn., writes as fallows: Among the few remedies for the curing of disease, that have stood the test of experience and grown into popular favor, is Hoofland's German Bitters. This Bitters has been before the public for many years, and has been constantly growing in reputation. In many cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, disorder of the digestive organs, &c., it is used with the greatest success, and is often prescribed by the most skillful and experienced physicians.

To those afflicted with any of the diseases arising from bilious disorders of the stomach, and diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the digestive organs, this Bitters is said to be invaluable.

The Bitters is not an alcoholic drink, and a taste for alcoholic stimulants is therefore not engendered by its frequent use.

We believe that if our people—our farmers and mechanics, and all who are obliged to work out of doors in the wet and rainy weather of the spring and fall, would use the Bitters as directed a large proportion of the fevers and bilious complaints with which we are afflicted, would entirely cease. Hoofland's German Tonic is a compound made with all the ingredients of Hoofland's German Bitters to which is added *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare value, agreeable and pleasant. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, by those requiring some Alcoholic Stimulus. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

Sold everywhere by Druggists and others.

THE United States Senate which assembles on the fourth of March will stand about forty-five Republicans to thirteen Democrats.

County Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from January 8, A. D. 1868, to January 7, A. D., 1869.

TREASURER,	DR.
To Balance in Treasury	$624 97
To amount of Tax received from collectors—	
J A Osborne, Broadtop....1857	50 00
U H Akers, Bedford borough...1864	261 04
Samuel Beckly, St. Clair.....do	22 76
J C Black, Bloody Run.....1865	4 60
Jacob Bowser, Colerain 1866	200 00
J H H Sparks, Prov. West.....do	190 55
I D Earnest, Bedford tp.....1867	451 00
Alex Tate, Bloody Run.....do	139 60
J C Figard, Broadtop.....do	1141 93
David Diehl, Colerain.....do	385 49
Tobias Boor, Cumberland val. ...do	456 06
Wm Egolf Harrison,.....do	157 18
James Fink, Hopewell .....do	168 13
Jacob Evans, Londonderry.....do	250 00
J T Shirley, Liberty .....do	357 47
George Nycum, Monroe.....do	66 95
James Taylor, Napier.....do	378 00
Jacob Chamberlain, Prov. East...do	219 12
Jos. Weaverling, Prov. West.....do	150 11
S S Fluck, Saxton borough.....do	61 65
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg bor....do	125 65
Harrison Hartley, Snake Springs,do	241 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton.....do	528 75
Joseph Claar, Union.....do	269 38
Solomon Barley, Woodberry M. do	937 67
Josiah Ritchey, Woodberry S....do	905 00
Samuel W. Sleek, St. Clair.....do	528 93
To amount of tax received on duplicates	
Napier township,.....1868	2339 97
Snake Spring township .....do	1095 88
St Clair tp .....do	2110 58
Cumberland valley tp.....do	1815 12
Providence East tp.....do	974 55
Providence West tp.....do	1021 08
Hopewell tp.....do	1136 94
Rainsburg Bor.....do	317 23
Colerain tp.....do	1943 98
Londonderry tp .....do	1254 48
Liberty tp. .....do	658 60
Southampton tp.....do	1205 98
Schellsburg bor.....do	375 09
Broadtop tp.....do	1971 64
Woodberry Middle tp .....do	3223 12
Woodberry South tp.....do	3600 03
Harrison tp.....do	850 80
Union tp.....do	1247 18
Coledale bor.....do	128 80
Juniata tp .....do	1257 17
Bloody Run borough.....do	679 78
Bedford borough.....do	2110 17
Bedford tp. .....do	2978 20
St. Clairsville.....do	129 62
Saxton bor.....do	226 09
Monroe tp .....do	1284 47
To amount of ten day taxes rec'd...	52 23
To money received from Good Templars, for rent.....	52 00
To money received for Huckster Licenses	95 00
To taxes received on unseated lands	1278 10
Total charges.....	46696 86

TREASURER,	CR.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February Term	190 44
Petit Jurors, February Term.....	276 60
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, March	344 65
Grand Jurors, April Term.....	121 21
Petit Jurors, April Term	348 21
Grand Jurors, September Term	169 64
Petit Jurors, September Term.....	304 81
Grand Jurors, November Term.....	175 86
Petit Jurors, November Term	353 20
Petit Jurors, adjourned court, November.....	384 36
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner..	69 00
Isaac Kensinger, " "	34 48
J G Fisher, clerk to Jury Commis'rs	33 50
Court-crier..	143 31
Tip staves.....	244 96
Scalps.....	889 81
Expenses of Spring elections.....	291 69
Expenses of General elections, October and November	750 12
Expenses of special elections.....	23 20
David Howsare, services as commissioner	181 55
Peter M. Barton.....	120 25
Michael Ritchey	86 50
Daniel Beegle.....	23 00
J G Fisher, clerk to commissioners, salary.....	350 00
J. W. Dickerson, Att'y	100 00
Costs in Commonwealth cases.....	818 24
Erecting bridge at Hopewell.....	1965 26
Erecting ice-breakers and repairs at Hopewell bridge.....	469 00
Erecting bridge at Sweet Root.....	100 00
Erecting and roofing bridges in St. Clair township.....	2060 40
Erecting bridge in Southampton tp.	50 00
Part pay on Stonerstown bridge.....	1000 00
Stone work, Hopewell bridge.....	519 16
Flooring bridge at Bloody Run.....	174 00
Erecting bridge at Roades, Liberty township	508 43
Bridge views and expenses.....	382 86
Constables' returns	542 78
Road views	307 00
Expenses holding county Institute...	74 41
Assessors making assessments	571 15
Meyers & Mengel, advertizing and printing blanks.....	885 85
Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing.....	408 00
John Lutz, advertising	447 00
Charles Merwine, services as Janitor	89 42
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing court house.....	49 50
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing court house	39 00
Robert Steckman, boarding prisoners and summoning jurors.....	825 84

County Report.

Robert Steckman, conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary.....	240 00
Enrolling militia and holding militia appeals	253 58
Expenses holding appeals.....	329 00
Expenses auditing account	160 00
Money overpaid on duplicates and tax refunded.....	259 01
Wood, coal, and pine for court house and jail.....	389 86
Goods furnished for court house and jail	147 18
Lumber for court house.....	8 89
Bounty to volunteers.....	109 70
J G Fisher, services at special court and making out tax duplicates.....	54 00
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	350 00
Revenue stamps, postage, stationery &c.....	148 16
Expenses holding inquests	76 24
Medical attendance upon prisoners...	30 00
Costs in collecting unpaid taxes.....	13 58
Advertising proposals for new Poor House	77 60
Edward Havilland, plans, drawings, specifications, &c. for new Poor House	700 00
John Sproat & Co. brick for new Poor House.....	500 00
Joshua Shoemaker, part pay for erecting new Poor House.....	4000 00
F M Kimmel, services as counsel...	20 00
*S L Russell, services at Harrisburg	100 00
J W Dickerson, fees and per centage on collections	87 39
Dan'l Washabaugh, auditing account of O. E. Shannon.....	20 56
James B. Farquhar, costs of deeds of unseated lands.....	87 9
J W Lingenfelter, salary as attorney for 1868, swearing commissioners and election boards, and road views	108 50
Irvine & Statler, lamps and brooms,	5 00
Reward money for the arrest of John Brown not collected by subscription.....	19 50
R W Berk & Co. canvass for duplicates	2 40
*B F Meyers, services at Harrisburg	150 00
Certified copy tax-law.....	3 25
Lime	80
H W Ressler, conveying prisoners to jail.....	7 72
Letter case for commissioners' office	5 50
Witness chair.....	6 00
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary.....	1087 03
Insurance of Court House and Jail..	73 50
Wm M Hall, services in Poor House investigation	60 00
Jury box.....	2 75
Pipes, &c. for Court House.....	5 40
Costs in case of Wertz vs. Bedford County.....	9 47
Wm Dibert, boarding jurors in Commonwealth vs Suter.....	55 00
E M Alsip, services in Poor House investigation	5 00
Joshua Mower, work done at Court House.....	9 75
P M Barton, interest on money.....	1 27
M S Ritchey, interest on loan.....	18 00
John Kemery, interest on loan.....	168 00
John Sill, interest on loan.....	180 00
David Gouchnouer, tax exonerated by order of commissioners.....	12 47
Road tax on unseated lands, paid to sundry supervisors.....	125 06
School tax on unseated lands, to sundry School Boards	94 96
Money paid J T Shirley	66 91
Amount paid over to the poor house Treasurer.....	6000 00
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Stamps, postage and Stationery	35 00
Charles Merwine, attending auditors	8 00
	$35093 55

Charges $46696 86	
Credits..... 35093 55	
Balance in county Treas.$11603 31	
Amount due and owing Bedford county from Collectors for 1867 and previous years.....	2609 49
Amount due from the several townships for 1868.....	1408 62
Total due county $4018 11	

Money owed by Bedford County.

John Sill, on note	3000 00
John Kemery, on note.....	2000 00
John Mowry, on note.....	800 00
Total indebtedness.....$5800 00	

Bedford County SS:

The undersigned uuditors of said county, do certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts of Isaac Mengel, Treasurer for said county, for the year, A. D. 1868, as ascertained in the foregoing statements, and that they have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county and that they have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk. Auditors.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 9, 1868 to January 8, 1869.

TREASURER,	DR.
To amount of Tavern License assessed for the year 1868.....	575 00
To amount of Restaurant License assessed for the year 1868	155 00
To amount of Retailer License assessed for the year 1868.....	1030 50
	$1760 50

TREASURER,	CR.
By receipt of State Treasurer, Sept. 1, 1868.....	500 00
By receipt of State Treasurer Dec 23, 1868.....1081 08	
By Treasurer's percentage.. 88 02	1669 10
Balance due State.....	$91 40

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts between Isaac Mengel, Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as ascertained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 7th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
M. A. HUNTER,
W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk. Auditors.

*Through the efforts of Messrs. Meyers and Russell, attorneys for the Commissioners, the county was relieved of the payment of the five per cent penalty under the act of April 30, 1868, imposed for the non-payment of the indebtedness to the State in the year 1866, amounting to $1,045.68, and prevented the same from being imposed for the year 1867.

5feb:4w

THE LAST NOTICE.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to H. F. Irvine, will please call and settle their accounts of last year by cash or note. This is positively the last notice. H. F. IRVINE. 29jan2t

ARCHITECTURE.

General and detailed plans and drawings, for churches and other public building, private residences &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK.

29jan ly Bedford, Pa.

THE BEST place in Bedford to buy choice BRANDS of Chewing Tobaccos and Segars, at wholesale or retail, is at OSTER'S.

GOOD SOUND NATURAL LEAF Cavendish Tobacco, 75 cents per pound. 22jan1m

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED to dispose of guarantees for the sale of Landed and other valuable property in different parts of the United States. Profits very liberal, sales easily effected, and no loss of time from other bussiness. Address J. T. MILLER & CO.

22jan6t Box 4, P. O. Port Deposit, Md.

AGENTS WANTED.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH!!! or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, PRICE $18.00. For Circular and Terms address C. BOWERS & CO.

18dec68m3 320 South Third Street, Phil'a.

BUY THE BEST!

The ODESSA COLLAPSING SKIRT is just the article every lady wants. It will fit any lady perfectly, and can be worn with any style of dress; is altered in size and shape in an instant. It can be shortened and lengthened by the patent Lifter, so as to be suitable for long or short dresses. For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.

Bedford, Dec. 25:3m

FARMERS AND OTHERS are respectfully informed that I have made extensive preparations by means of which I am enabled to supply, at all times,

ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,

at my Warehouse. Also,

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN SALT.

18dec3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Now is the time to Subscribe—Grant's Election a New Era.

EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON.

The election of Grant marks an era in the history of the country. The future is full of promise. We stand on the threshhold of a period of remarkable interest. If the Presidential campaign awakened a desire for reading and intelligence, the election of Grant must create a wish among all classes to be well informed at every step in the career on which, as a people, we are about to enter. The people having elected a President by an unexampled majority, they will naturally wish to observe him at every step, know of every event as it happens, and have an intelligent understanding of men and things not only in our own country but throughout the world.

More than ever now a good newspaper becomes essential to every man, who would keep himself informed concerning passing events.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

has won a place among the first journals of the country, and by common consent is the

BEST PAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We

GIVE ALL THE NEWS.

And the habitual reader of the *Commercial* will find himself well informed on all topics of general interest. Few papers in the country have so extensive a correspondence, none has so complete arrangements for gathering the news, and no other pays so much attention to adapting what it prints to the wants and associations of its readers. The *Commercial* is

NOT MERELY A POLITICAL PAPER.

An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, it returns to political friends and foe a thousand times what he pays.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

ever since it was established, has been ahead in giving the latest, fullest and most reliable news. Not professing to be a party organ, and wishing not to be understood as the instrument of any set, sect or combination, yet devoted to the great principles which have so signally triumphed in Grant's election, the *Commercial* claims to be an educator of the public mind, the medium through which it will find expression, and the advocate and friend of truth in all things. If it is the organ of anything, it is of

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS,

more especially of the great industrial classes, with whom it is in the closest sympathy, and of whom it is a part. As a commercial paper, especially in its

EXTENSIVE AND RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS.

the *Commercial* is recognized everywhere as authority, and it is daily read and relied on in Banks, Counting Rooms, by the Mechanic, Tradesman and Reprentative, Man of every calling.

In a word, if you desire the latest and all the news; the fullest and most complete market reports, the choicest general reading and literature, and a complete newspaper in every respect, take the commercial.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, IS

a very large sheet, each number containing an amount of reading equal to a dollar volume, prepared expressly for those who desire in one paper all the News, and Newspaper reading enough for a family. To this end we give in the *Weekly Commercial* the particulars of leading events, whether of

POLITICS, FINANCE, HOME OCCURRENCES OR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

To render the *Weekly Commercial* of especial value to the rural portion of the population, we give extensively of

AGRICULTURAL READING,

for which we have special arrangements; so that no number of the paper shall fail to give what to any man with an acre of ground will be worth many times the cost of a year's subscription. Besides this each number of the weekly is stored with

CHOICE FAMILY AND FIRESIDE READING.

Including entertaining sketches of Biography, Travel and Discovery, interspersed with Poetry, Stories and light reading. To this we add what has already caused the *Weekly Commercial* to be sought after very widely—a

FULL WEEKLY REPORT OF ALL THE MARKETS OF PITTSBURGH AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

These reports occupying nearly an entire page, are to the buyer and seller of whatever our population makes, grows or trades in invaluable.

The *Commercial* is published Daily and Weekly at the following rates:

Daily Paper, one year.....$10 00
(Liberal terms to News Dealers.)
Weekly Paper, single copy one year..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty, and a copy free to the getter-up..... $1 50

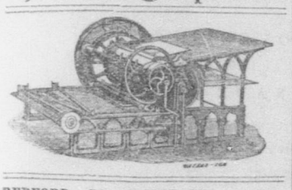
Address COMMERCIAL,
76 Fifth Avenue,
29jan: Pittsburgh.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1869.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Union citizens of Bedford County, and those in favor of giving a hearty support to the incoming administration of Gen. Grant, are cordially invited to attend a Union Mass Meeting in the Court House, on TUESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, (being the 9th day of February inst.) Let there be a grand rally of those who recently led us to glorious victory, and who conquered for us an enduring peace.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Chairman County Com.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican County Committee of Bedford County will be held at the Washington Hotel on Tuesday the 9th day of February next at one o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
2t Chairman County Committee.

Local Affairs.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT—a few days ago Mr. Abraham Long of Buena Vista fell on the ice and broke his leg.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
3m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

WILL Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer change gray hair to its original color and not dye the skin? It will! and is a preparation of acknowledged superior merit.

STOP!—WHO? ME?—YES, YOU. WHERE? At G. R. Oster & Co's Spacious new *Store*, and examine their immense *stock* of new winter *Goods*, They are now offering great inducements to *cash* buyers. 5feb69:1m.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A little boy about six years of age died in Huntingdon County on the 12th inst., from the effects of this terrible disease. About a month previous the lad whilst in the act of reaching under an old stable for eggs was bitten by a rabid cat.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Cumberland *Civilian* of last week says that the work on the Connellsville Railroad is progressing favorably, a large force being employed in the neighborhood of Meyers' Mills. Sand Patch tunnel, and other points. The fall of 1870 will doubtless see the road in operation along the entire route from Cumberland to Pittsburg.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Near Schellsburg one day last week a son of Mr. Uriah Conley aged ten or twelve years, while on his way to school in descending a hill which was covered with ice and frozen snow, lost his footing and in his exertions to keep from falling gave his body such an impetus, that he was unable to guide himself and unfortunately struck his head against a sapling from the effects of which he died in a few days.

ACCIDENT. There was an explosion in Doct. Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders, like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge *are* PILLS.—*Daily Journal, Lowell.*

PROGRESS OF OUR IMPROVEMENTS—The new Roman catholic church is progressing finely notwithstanding the inclemency of the season and bids fair to be ready for use in early Summer. The INQUIRER building has been under roof for some time and the plastering and inside finishing is being pushed forward rapidly. We hope to have it finished and ready for occupation about the first of April. A number of new buildings will be begun as soon as the Spring opens. Altogether Bedford seems to have at last waked up and to be about entering upon a new era of progress.

MANY years ago the writer of this notice and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were, like ourselves, seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and determined to make it the basis of a *Tonic and Restorative Medicine*. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. The celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. Being an article of real merit, founded on new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable kingdom for its medicinal effects, it worked a rapid revolution in the treatment of physical debility.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We have a large amount of money charged upon our books, but we find the money in our pocket very scarce. Our friends have always responded liberally to our call and we trust that they will do so again. We have been building during the past season, and our carpenters, masons, lumbermen, painters, in short every one we employ wants money. In fact money is the very thing we want ourselves. Now all we ask is that every one who owes us, however small the sum, will promptly pay us. Every dollar we get will pay two dollars of debts. We only want those who owe us to pay, in order that we may pay *our* debts; and we are quite sure that all this class will cheerfully aid us in so laudable an enterprise. Every one can tell the exact amount he owes us for subscriptions by examining the label that he finds each week on his paper. Geo. Giles Apl. 1 68 indicates that Mr. Giles has not paid in advance for his paper but has been going it on tick. Now if he knows how to save money he will hurry up and pay us $2.50 before Apl. 1. 69 for after that time it will be $3.00; if he had paid for it nine months ago it would have only been $2.00 and he would have saved 50cts. In the same way each one can determine how much he owes, always remembering that it is economy to pay in advance. All who owe us for advertising if they have not received bills, can ascertain the amount by calling at our office, where we will at all times be pleased to see them, and to receive and receipt for all the little bills due us. Come along quick. We want money badly or we would not ask for it. t. f.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD WANTED!—*A Cheap Route and a Good One!*—The Cumberland *Civilian* and *Telegraph*, in discussing the advantages of the various projected railroad routes to lead to and from the Cumberland coal region to tide water and the Eastern markets, after, referring to the Western Maryland Railroad Co. which is now in a state of suspended animation, and the Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad, which would lead the coal traffic away from Cumberland, thus speaks of the route by this place: "But there is another route which can be made still superior to this short line to the sea—a route which offers advantages that none other can offer. We mean the route via. Bedford, Huntingdon, Harrisburg, and so on, direct to New York city. By the construction of barely thirty miles of road, over easy grades, we can establish a complete line of railroad communication with New York, as follows: From Cumberland to Bedford, 30 miles, there to connect with the Huntingdon and Broad Top road; from Huntingdon to Harrisburg, thence over the Lebanon Valley railroad to Allentown; thence by Easton and New Hampton to New York, over the New Jersey Central railroad. This route is known as 'the great middle route between New York and the West,' and trains run over it daily without change of cars. The distances from Cumberland to New York by this route are as follows:

Cumberland to Bedford	30 miles.
Bedford to Huntingdon	49 "
Huntingdon to Harrisburg	98 "
Harrisburg to Reading	54 "
Reading to New York	128 "
Total distance	359 "

The probable cost of constructing the thirty miles of railroad between this city and Bedford, necessary to complete the line the entire distance from New York to our coal fields would be $1,000,000, that being the avarage cost of railroads built in country of similar nature. This sum is an insignificant one, in view of the trade which it would secure. It would not only open an all-rail route for our coal to New York, but would enable the people of this entire section of country to make use of hard coal for fuel at reasonable rates.

It has long been a source of grievance to our coal dealers that by the time our soft coal has been handled two or three times in its transfer from cars to vessels, &c., it becomes so pulverized as to involve serious loss, both in quantity and quality. By the present method coal is dumped at the mines into hoppers, carried to Baltimore, there dumped into vessels, taken thence to New York, there shoveled and lifted on the wharf, and then carted away. If the shipment is by canal it receives one more handling at Cumberland, when placed in boats. This repeated handling of the article increases its cost and depreciates its value—which is quite a serious matter. If this connecting link should be built, and the all rail route to New York and Philadelphia adopted, the coal would remain undisturbed in the car from the time it left the mine until delivered to the consignee. The result would be a great saving, by avoiding frequent handling, and an increased value of at least $1 per ton in the quality of the coal. These facts are so apparent that we wonder that this matter has not long since been decided by a practical test.

In addition to this, Bedford county is rich in productions which would make easy communication with this section a matter of mutual benefit, and her people are anxious to have a road. The line being short and cheap, and there being a certainty that it would be from the start a paying road, we trust we may find those interested waking up to the matter."

A CASH BUSINESS.—We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. B. Williams of Bloody Run in another column. Mr. Williams is one of the most energetic and enterprising business men in our county and well deserves the success with which his business efforts have been crowned. He proposes to adopt a strict *cash system* on the first of April next. We are glad to see this movement on the part of Mr. Williams and would be pleased to see it followed by the business community generally. It would largely promote the welfare and prosperity of both buyer and seller. He who sells for cash can always sell cheaper for he has no bad debts to be made up off his paying customers. It has always seemed to us that the buying community have never viewed this subject in its true light. Every merchant or retailer who does a credit business loses from ten to twenty per cent on all that he charges. His profits on what he sells to good paying customers, must be increased sufficiently to cover his losses by bad debts. In this way the man who buys on credit and intends to pay, is made to pay his share of the debts of his less honest or less able neighbor. The man who sells for cash has no losses of this kind with which to tax his customers and can always sell just so much cheaper. In addition to this he has the money and buys his goods for cash and gets them cheaper thereby and this again enables him to sell at lower rates. This is the pure business, dollars and cents view of the question, leaving out of the account the bankruptcies, duns, lawsuits, ill feeling and a thousand minor troubles arising from an indiscriminate credit business. It is never too soon to begin a good work, and we hope many will see the advantage of and enter upon this cash system.

STICK TO YOUR BUSH.—We remember well our earliest lesson when we first ventured to the mountains huckleberrying. It came from an old expert at the business and was brief and laconic—"stick to your bush." When you find berries reasonably plenty don't run around looking for a better place but "stick to your bush." We have often since thought, many people and particularly young men would do well to heed that homely lesson. The season of the year has come around again when our young men are attacked with the periodical fever of going west and hundreds, dissatisfied with a reasonable degree of prosperity, are looking west for a fuller bush. Stick to your bush young man and when evening comes, patient industry will have enabled you to far outstrip the great majority of those who have spent the noonday of their lives looking, but in vain, for the full places. Patience, industry and intelligence will bring their sure reward in due time, here as well as further west and without them success can be attained nowhere. The home of your childhood, the land of your fathers, has plenty for you to do, and will well repay your toil. "Stick to your bush."

As there has been considerable inquiry as to the time of our delegate elections for the present year, and some have even gone so far as to urge holding them at the time of the Spring elections it may be well enough to state, that the last county Convention, at the same time that the Crawford County System was adopted, fixed the first Saturday of June of each year for the holding of the delegate elections. Thus it will be seen that the time is fixed and that the County Committee have no power to change it.

DID YOU EVER THINK?—The Montour *American* pertinently says. Every town possessed of a newspaper, owes more to that paper, than it does to any thing else, for its advancement and its prosperity. The brains and capital of its citizens are well enough; but to the brains and labor of the editor they are indebted for acquainting the outside world with the advantages of the place, for settlement and for business. Your local newspaper is the power that not only attracts wealth, labor, and enterprise to your place, but it is the power that moves the car of progress, and invites the sun of prosperity to shine upon those around it. There is no influence so potent as your local newspaper, in building up a town; whilst it is a notorious fact that those who enjoy the benefits, are usually the very last to acknowledge the power of "Printers' Ink." Just as the rider forgets the stepping-block by which he mounted, so does the prosperous man forget the newspaper by which he rose to independence. Others affect to sneer at the influence of the paper, and would not advertise; not they. But they take good care to squat beside a business house that does advertise, in order to share the advantages of the custom brought to the locality by their neighbors. What would the business of such mortals amount, to if their neighbors did not advertise? And what would the town be if it had no newspapers? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It would be avoided as a plague-spot by every intelligent worker, and every man of capital and enterprise. Have you ever thought of these things? And are you aware that every town is judged by its newspapers and the evidences of life and prosperity, are sought for in its advertising columns? If you have not, think of it now. Do not meanly depend on being carried along on the current of trade, at the expense of others. Do not pitifully conclude to hang to the skirts of your more enterprising neighbors, and clutch a part of the custom he brings within your reach. Do not steal the reading of a paper. You might as well steal a sheep. Resolve from this day, you will act the man and contribute your share in sustaining that which is a common benefit.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF CO. F. 8TH REGT. PA. RESERVES.—

Edward H. White	James Gates
John Q. Leighty	Zapher P. Horton
George Heffner	Aaron Jones
Emanuel Bowser	Daniel Jordan
James A. Bradley	Joseph Leightey
James Barber	William Malone
George Brown	David Martin
Franklin Dean	Luther R. Piper
Hiram Edwards	Conrad Robb
Allison Edwards	Joseph Ritchey
Henry Figart	S. P. Showalters
Wilson Grubb	Cornelius Shoaff
Alex A. Garrett	David Scutchall
C. C. Garlick	James Shields
Alexander Warsing	Joel T. Young
George Tricker	

The above named soldiers have a small amount of money due them from the State, which I can collect. Application by letter or otherwise will have prompt attention.

Address JAMES M. SELLERS, 144 South 6th Street, Philadelphia.

I refer to Major D. Washabaugh and Hon. John Cessna.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.—There will be a meeting of the Incorporators of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company for the purpose of organizing on Wednesday evening of Court week the 11th of February. The act authorizing the charter and incorporation of this company will be found in another column. The names of the incorporators appear therein all of whom we hope to see present at the meeting. If we want a railroad we must put our shoulders to the wheel and help ourselves. Now is the time to begin and if we go to work in the right spirit we can have a railroad to Bridgeport by the time the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road is completed, which is expected to be within two years. 2t

THE Young Men's Magazine Packard's Monthly for February contains: Heading off Andy Johnson, The late Daniel Seymour, How young men are responsible for the decadent deportment of young women, A woman's reply to Olive Logan, Education as it should be, Lovers' quarrels and suicides, Breathing a living soul into dead language and the influence of the beautiful. In the editorial department we have, The water street Mission, I always knew where to find him, Mr. Greeley's persistence, Editorial courtesy, A gentleman of leisure, The nice young lady &c., &c. Published by S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway New York, terms $1.00 per year.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The time for the usual Spring sales is approaching and all contemplating sales of any kind, will do well to make the fact known as well as the articles they have for sale. They will find the INQUIRER the best medium in the county for this purpose. Hundreds of dollars are thus often made by the judicious investment of a few dollars for advertising. Horses, cattle, grain or stock of any kind will often bring bidders a long distance whose bidding increases the price of a single item more than all the money spent for the printing of a hundred bills and three or four insertions in the county paper. Let every one consider this fact who intends offering his wares at public sale. A few dollars invested in printers ink will pay an hundred fold.

SCHELLSBURG—A friend says that "there has been very little or no sickness in Schellsburg this winter, and that there has been but one death during the last twenty months, and that was of very old age. This is remarkably well for a town with a population of five or six hundred. We have had a great deal of sickness in Bedford the past few months and quite a number of deaths. Schellsburg, situated as she is, at the foot of the Alleghany, has had a more continuous winter than we; though cold, the mountain air was pure and healthy. She has not been subjected to the many sudden changes in the weather, thawing freezing and the like which have been the cause of so many colds, fevers and sicknesses generally in this section.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine; and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Pennsylvania Temperance committee have called a State Temperance convention to be held in the Court House in Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M. The presence of all interested in the cause of Temperance is earnestly solicited for the above occasion. Railroad arrangements have been made with the principle roads in the State, for free return tickets, or half fare excursion tickets, to all who attend the convention. All the churches, Sunday schools, Colleges and all temperance organizations are requested to send their ablest men and women as delegates. The committee also ask an interest in public and private prayer for the success of the cause they meet to promote.

IN A TRANCE.—For some weeks prior to Jany. 22 a revival had been in progress in the village of Rainsburg at which among others a Miss Barbara Hartsock professed conversion. On Friday evening Jany. 22, while at a prayer meeting in Rainsburg she became much excited and while shouting fell in a trance and was insensible and lay as if asleep, breathing naturally but unconscious, from that time until the morning of the 29th, a period of 157 hours, during which time she took no nourishment whatever. On reviving she began shouting the same as at the time she fell in the trance, but soon became quiet and collected as usual. At the latest accounts she was in her usual health and showed no signs of any evil effects, from this singular suspension of the mental and physical functions, except the weakness necessarily attendant upon so long a fast.

THE BOOK BUSINESS.—But few persons have any proper comprehension of how vast is the book business in this country. Take one "item," for instance, as illustrative: Matthew Hale Smith's "Sunshine and Shadow in New York." which is the exciting work of the day, has already reached the enormous sale of 25,000 copies within thirty days. The publishers (J. B. Burr & Co., of Hartford, Conn). use two tons of paper a day and run six large roller presses constantly to supply the current demand. This is doing a wholesale business with one book alone. This is a large work too, it must be remembered between seven and eight hundred pages royal octavo: and yet it is said to rival in rapidity of sale "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of old. Think of the countlessness of the small ones published. Surely ours is a reading country.

ENTERTAINMENT.— Prof. Whitney will give an entertainment, in this place, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 17th and 18th inst., consisting of slight of hand performances magic art &c. &c., for the benefit of the Cemetery Association. The Professor gave a series of entertainments some time ago in our town, which was largely patronized and as he has consented to report or give another similar entertainment in order that we may beautify our cemetery, and as there is nothing immoral or improper in his entertainments, we hope that all ladies and gentlemen will turn out on the above occasion, that we may realize a handsome sum.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for December has been on our table for some days. It contains a Biographical sketch of the Right Hon Hugh Elliott, a critical review of the poetry of Alfred de Musset, an article on "Our Indian Railways" an appreciative criticism on the poetical works of Robert Browning, a historical inquiry as to whether the Scottish Martyr, George Wishart, was privy to any conspiracy against the life or liberty of Cardinal Beaton, a review of "the Amazon" of Franz Dingelstedt and an article on Mr. Bright's speeches and the English elections. Republished by Leonard Scott publishing company 140 Fulton street New York.

The Inclement Season,

And its effects on the Weak and Feeble.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant: and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopœia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operations, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants. 5feb1m

OBITUARY.

JOHN MCCLINTOCK was born near Harrisburg Pa., August 2d 1782. He lived in Chambersburg about 70 years, and in all the various relations of life showed forth sterling integrity. His christian life was of a high and noble order. It commenced in early life, and throughout his entire course, he kept the prize in view. He read his Bible through in consecutive order 28 times; and prayed in his family morning and evening, allowing nothing to interfere with this sacred obligation. He loved the doctrines, discipline and usages of the M. E. Church, and could say with the Psalmist, "One thing have I desired of the Lord: that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the House of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and enquire in his Temple." Trials and afflictions however awaited him. His wife, who shared with him the joys and sorrows of a long life, was laid in the silent tomb on the 23d of July 1864, and on the 30th his property was destroyed by fire, in the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels. This was the occasion of him making his home with his son in-law, G. Blymyer, in Bedford, where on the 22d ult., he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus in his 87th year. Just before he bade farewell, he exclaimed, "Oh Death where is thy sting? Oh grave where is thy victory? Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea saith the spirit that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

He has gone to inherit a mansion, beyond the reach and power of Rebels;

"To view the Lamb in his own Light.
Whom angels dimly see
And gaze, transported at the sight,
To all Eternity." G. B.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

WANTED, AGENTS.

A few good men wanted immediately, to sell the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES on Commission. Wagons furnished by the company. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.
Address WM. SUMNER & CO.,
5feb2t

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have made application for Licenses to be granted at an Adjourned Court on the 22 day of February, 1869, to wit:

Aaron W. Reed, S. Woodbury Tp. Tavern.
Wm. Long, Londonderry Tow'p., do.
George Troutman, Juniata Tow'p., do.
5feb O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y

New Advertisements.

LET EVERY ONE READ THIS!

NOTICE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT,

WE SHALL CHANGE OUR MANNER

OF DOING BUSINESS. AFTER THAT

DATE WE WILL SELL NO GOODS,

EXCEPT FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

AND HOPE NO ONE WILL ASK US

FOR CREDIT. WE ARE SATISFIED

THAT WE CAN MAKE IT TO THE IN-

TEREST OF EVERY FARMER, ME-

CHANIC, AND LABORING MAN TO

SUSTAIN US IN THE CHANGE.

WE SHALL MAKE IT OUR CON-

STANT AIM TO SHOW THAT GOODS

CAN BE SOLD CHEAPER FOR READY

PAY, THAN ON TIME.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, Pa., Feb. 5th, 1869.

UNPRECEDEDTED SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON-HOLE

AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Has been honored with the *highest award* in premiums and diplomas wherever entered for competition at *fairs* and *exhibitions* held during the past season. We give the following as a few specimens from among the multitude:

Medal Awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1847.

Havre International Exposition, France: Gold Medal and "Diplome d' Honneur." Over 42 competitors.

Maryland Mechanic Institute Fair, Baltimore, Md.: Gold Medal.

New England Mechanics' Fair, Concord, N. H.: Gold Medal.

Mechanics' Fair, Springland, Mass: Silver Medal, (highest premium awarded.)

Maine State Fair, Portland, Me.: Silver Medal, highest awarded.)

Strafford County Fair, Dover, N. H.: Silver Medal, (highest award.)

New England Agricultural Fair, at New Haven, Conn.: Silver Medal. (highest award.)

Green county Fair, Xenia, Ohio, First Premium

New Jersey State Fair, at Waverly, N. J., First Premium.

Washington county Fair, N. Y., First Premium.

Rensselaer County Fair, N. Y., First Premium.

Bucks County Fair, at Doylestown, Pa., First Premium.

Cuyahoga County Fair, Cleveland, Ohio, First Premium.

Erie County Fair, Sandusky, Ohio, First Premium.

Orange County Fair, N. Y., First Premium.

Chester County Fair, West Chester, Pa., First Premium.

Berks County Fair, Reading, Pa., First Premium.

The public are invited to examine this remarkable machine at the rooms of the company,

S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA,

and 483 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold also in all the principal towns throughout the country. 3ap68:3m.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

On SATURDAY, FEB. 27th 1869., on the premises at Bridgeport, in Londenderry twp. Bedford county, Pa., consisting of 2 farms, the first containing 284 acres, 160 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected two good dwelling houses, a barn and other out buildings; also a saw mill with unsurpassed water power and in good running order.

The second, containing 130 acres, 50 acres cleared, with a good dwelling house and splendid water power thereon. These properties are at the junction of the Bedford and Connellsville Railroad, the latter of which is now under contract and it expected to be completed within one year; a depot is expected to be erected upon the larger tract. These farms cannot fail to become very valuable, and capitalists and speculators are invited to visit them and see for themselves.

N. B. Widow's dower to remain in both properties until her death.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M., when further terms will be made known.

JOHN ALSIP, auctioneer.
HENRY MILLER,
SAMUEL MILLER,
Executors of the will of John Miller, dec'd.
5feb:3w

PERSONS WHO ARE GRAY

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

RENEWER.

It is the best hair dresser in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft, and glossy. Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO.,
5feb1m Nashua, N. H. Proprietors.

ESTRAYS—came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Hopewell Township Bedford County Pa., on or about the first of December 1868, 10 head of sheep; mark, crop of the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
29jan3t JAMES PRICE.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for the year 1869, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows, viz:

For Juniata, Schellsburg bor, Harrisor, Napier, St. Clair and St. Clairsville bor., on Monday, March 1st.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Bainsburg bor, Southampton, Monroe and East Providence, on Tuesday, March 2d.

For West Providence, Bloody Run bor., Hopewell, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Middle Woodberry and Woodberry bor., on Wednesday, March 3d.

For Broad Top, Coaldale bor., Liberty, Saxton Bor., Union, Bedford Bor., and Bedford tp., on Thursday, March 4th.

No subsequent appeals will be heard except in cases where it is shown that persons were unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
Attest: DANIEL P. BEEGLE,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Commissioners.
5feb4t

A $5.00 GREENBACK of full value sent to any Book Agent.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S NEW BOOK,

"*SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK.*"

a work replete with anecdotes and incidents of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS, being a MIRROR OF NEW YORK, reflecting THE SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

One agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 225 in 15 days, another 394 in 7 days. No book ever published that sells so rapidly.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how "Countrymen" are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted how Stock Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst, &c. read this work. It tells you about the mysteries of New York, and contains spicy life sketches of its noted millionaires, merchants, &c. A large octavo volume, 720 pages, nnely illustrated. The largest commission given. Our 32 page circular and a $5.00 Greenback sent free on application. For full particulars and terms address the sole publishers. J. B. BURR & CO.,
5feb7t Hartford, Conn.

ESTATE OF DAVID POINTS, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of David Points, late of Bedford township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
22jan6t M. A. POINTS, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscriber, residing in Bedford, on the Estate and Will of Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty, late of said Borough, dec'd; that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims thereon can present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. HARTLEY,
22jan Executor.

GRASP THE CHANCE!

Bleached and Brown MUSLINS, PRINTS and DOMESTIC GOODS generally are advancing. Buy before a further advance.

Having purchased largely at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values DURING THE PERIOD of their utmost depression, we will continue for a short time only, to sell for CASH all kinds of cotton goods at about old prices. [22jan1m] G. R. OSTER & CO.

REGISTER'S NOTICE FOR ADJOURNED COURT, 23d of Feb'y, 1869:

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that said accounts will be presented to an Adjourned Court, in and for said county, to be held on the 23d day of February, 1869, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Abm Ritchey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Abm Ritchey, late of Snake Spring tp, dec'd.

The account of Henry and Samuel Miller Executors of the last will &c., of John Miller late of Londenderry Tow'p., deceased.

The final account of John Zeller, Administrator of the estate of John S. Zeller, late of Juniata tp, dec'd. O. E. SHANNON,
22jan Register.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canada: in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's

BOOK-KEEPING,

Splendidly printed in colors by Harper & Brothers, New York. pp 400. Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of Wm H. Duff's First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

P. DUFF & SONS,

124 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

Send for our Weekly Price Current.
22jan3mos.

$100 A MONTH can be made by male and female Agents. We have nothing for curiosity seekers, but reliable, steady, profitable employment, for those who mean business. Address, with 3-ct. stamp, C. L. Van Allen & Co., 48 New street, New York. 22jan4w

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.—A New Era in Music. POPULAR MUSIC at POPULAR PRICES. "Hitchcock's Half-Dime Series of Music for the Million." No. 1 now ready. Music and words of the Comic Song, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." Others to follow rapidly. Price 5 cents each. Your Newsdealer has it or will get it for you. Mailed on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 89 Spring street, New York. 22jan4w

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell a new Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Edited by G. E. Waring, Esq. the distinguished author and Agricultural Engineer of the Y. N. Central Park. Nothing like it ever published; 200 Engravings; sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen, of all classes. Active men and women are coining money. Send for Circulars. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
22jan4w 654 Broadway, N. Y.

A WATCH FREE.—Given gratis to live, energetic Agents, male or female, in a new, light and honorable business, paying thirty dollars per day sure. No gift enterprise, no humbug. Address R. Monroe Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn'a. 22jan4w

DR. BURTON'S

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless. It Purifies and enriches the Blood. Invigorates the System, possesses great Nourishing and Strengthening power, is an excellent Appetizer, enables the Stomach to Digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Sixty years cured.* Price, Fifty cents, post free. A treatise on the injurious effects of Tobacco, with lists of references, testimonials, &c., sent free. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all Druggists. 22jan12w

$1000 PER YEAR *guaranteed, and steady employment.* We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our *Patent White Wire Clothes Lines* (Everlasting.) Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 22jan4w

CARPETS!—DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES!—THE NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., of Boston, Mass., established nearly a quarter of a century ago, in their present location, in Halls over 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 Hanover Street, have probably furnished more houses with Carpets than any other house in the country. In order to afford those at a distance the advantages of their low prices, propose to send, on the receipt of the price, 20 yards or upwards of their beautiful Cottage Carpeting, at 50 cents per yard, with samples of ten sorts, varying in price from 25 cents to $3 per yard, suitable for furnishing every part of any house. 22jan4w

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF
4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Miscellaneous.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The Final account of John W. Sams, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Valentine Metz, late of Broad Top tp, dec'd.
2. The account of Jacob Snook, administrator of the estate of Emanual Snook, late of Napier tp, dec'd.
3. The account of Wesley M. Akers, administrator of the estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe township, dec'd.
4. The account of John B. Amos and Saml B. Amos, administrators with the will annexed of John Amos, late of Bedford tp., dec'd
5. The account of David L. Keagy, administrator of the estate of J. F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry tp, dec'd.
6. The account of Wm. H. Dasher and John B. Fluck, Esq., administrators of the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell tp, dec'd.
7. The final account of George H. Sleek executor of the last will &c, of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier tp, dec'd.
8. The account of Henry Rose, executor of the last will &c, of Arshon Rose, late of Cumberland Valley tp, dec'd.
9. The account of Wm. W. Cuppet, executor of the last will &c, of Isaac Cuppet late of St. Clair tp, dec'd.
10. The account of John W. Knox, administrator of the estate of Thomas Knox, late of Bedford tp, dec'd.
11. The account of John Rininger and Jacob Dull, executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

Certified Jan. 9, 1869.
13jan O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

1869. — 1869.

In order to reduce our present stock, we will offer

FOR CASH

All kinds of WINTER GOODS

AT COST.

Great Bargains can now be had in

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS,

Merinoes, Delaines, Hosiery, Carpetings,

Shawls, &c. &c.

COME WITH THE CASH.

You can buy cheap, as we are determined to reduce our stock to half its present size.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 8, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, February 6th, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Mill street, and running back to an alley 160 feet, with a two story log rough cast house thereon, adjoining lands of John B. Longenecker on the East and West. Situate in Middle Woodberry township, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock and John B. Longenecker terre tenant.

Also, one lot of ground containing 16 acres, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Alexander Shoemaker on the East, Joseph Ling on the West, and Daniels on the North.

Farm, Garden & Household.

HIGH FARMING.

Except in the neighborhood of large cities, "High Farming" may not pay, owing to the fact that we have so much land. But whether this is so or not, there can be no doubt that the only profitable system of farming is, to raise large crops on such land as we cultivate. High farming gives us large crops and *many of them.* At present, while we have so much land in proportion to population, we must, perhaps, be content with large crops of grain, and few of them. We must adopt the slower but less expensive means of enriching our land from natural sources, rather than the quicker, more artificial and costly means adopted by many farmers in England, and by market gardeners, seed growers, and nurserymen in the country. Labor is so high that we cannot afford to raise a small crop. If we sow but half the number of acres and double the yield, we should quadruple our profits. I have made up my mind to let the land lie in clover three years instead of two. This will lessen the number of acres under cultivation, and enable us to bestow more care in plowing and cleaning it. And the land will be richer and produce better crops. The atmosphere is capable of supplying a certain quantity of ammonia to the soil in rains and dews every year, and by giving the wheat crop a three years supply instead of two years, we gain so much. Plaster the clover, top dress it in the fall, if you have the manure, and stimulate its growth in every way possible, and consume all the clover on the land on in the barnyard. Do not sell a single ton; let not a weed grow, and the land will certainly improve.

The first object should be to destroy weeds. I do not know how it is in other sections, but with us the majority of farmers are completely overrun with weeds. They are eating out the life of the land, and if something is not done to destroy them, even the present high prices cannot make farming profitable. A farmer yesterday was contending that it did pay to summer fallow. He has taken a run down farm, and a year ago last spring he plowed up ten acres of a field, and sowed it to barley and oats. The remainder of the field he summer fallowed, plowing it four times, and rolling and harrowing thoroughly after each plowing. After the barley and oats were off, he plowed the land once, harrowed it and sowed Mediterranean wheat. On the summer fallow he drilled in Diehl wheat. He has just thrashed and got 22 bushels per acre of Mediterranean wheat after the spring crop, at one plowing, and 26 bushels per acre of Diehl wheat on the summer-fallow. This, he said, would not pay, as it cost him $20 per acre to summer fallow, and he lost the use of the land or one season. Now this may be all true, and yet it is no argument against summer-fallowing. Wait a few years. Farming is slow work. Geddes remarked to me, when I told him I was trying to renovate a run down farm, "you will find it the work of your life." We ought not to expect a big crop on poor, run down land, simply by plowing it three or four times in as many months. Time is required for the chemical changes to take place in the soil. But watch the effect on the clover for the next two years, and when the land is plowed again, see if it is not in far better condition than the part not summer fallowed. I should expect the clover on the summer fallow to be fully one-third better in quantity, and of better quality, than on the other part, and this extra quantity of clover will make an extra quantity of good manure, (and there will be more clover roots in the land) and thus we have the means of going on in improving the farm.—*Walks and Talks on the Farm in the American Agriculturist.*

EXPERIMENT IN KILLING GRUBS.—Mr. Skinner of the Herkimer Co., Farmers' Club says, that salt had been recommended as a specific for ridding the soil of worms. Last spring he plowed up an old sod where there was an immense quantity of grubs. He sowed upon three and three-fourths acres, soon after plowing, two barrels coarse salt. A day or two after the application there was rain, which dissolved most of the salt. The ground was then thoroughly harrowed and planted to corn. About half a pint of leached ashes was placed upon each hill of corn. The yield of corn was very large and not a hill was injured by worms. He had no doubt, had there been no application of salt, that the grubs would have destroyed the corn.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—The moment a man is satisfied he has taken a cold, let him do three things: First, eat nothing; second, go to bed in a warm room and cover up; third drink as much cold water as he can; and in three cases out of four, he will be well in thirty-six hours. To neglect a cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, is to place himself beyond cure, until the cold has run its course, of about a fortnight. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open, and relieves it of the surplus which oppresses it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm which would otherwise be coughed up.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of Agriculture* has found that eight bushels of salt and one of plaster will cause an acre of clay loam to produce more than an equally expensive application of tan-yard manure.

Humorous.

A country newspaper advertises: "Wanted an honest boy to make a devil of."

THE busiest coopers in these times are hose that hoop the ladies.

THE only man not spoiled by being "lionized" was the prophet Daniel.

THE object some wives have in blowing up their husbands is, doubtless, to have them come down.

THE paper having the largest circulation—the paper of tobacco.

WHAT is it that which, when thrown out, may be caught without hands? A hint.

IT don't follow, that a man dislikes his bed because he turns his back upon it.

AN auctioneer, however handsome, always looks for bidding when conducting a sale.

A friend Why are young ladies' brains like speckled trout? Because they love to sport under a waterfall.

AN old lady, hearing of a pedestrian's "great feat," wondered why they didn't interfere with his fast walking.

THE geological character of the rock on which drunkards spilt is said to be quartz.

CHRISTIANITY is the special academy of patience, wherein we are informed, inured, and trained up to bear all things.

"WHAT am de difference' twixt a watch and a fedder bed, Sam?" "Dunno; gin it up." "Because de tickin, ob de watch am on de in side and de tickin' ob de bed am on de outside.

MRS. PARTINGTON, although denied a seat in the Legislature, still has charge of the seat of Ike's trowsers.

WHEN you pass a door after nine o'clock at night, and see a young man and woman, and hear a smack, you may bet your bottom dollar that the young man don't live there.

A Californian writes to the papers about a snake with a head as large as a milk pan and eyes like apples. He saw twenty feet of the snake and didn't stay for the rest.

WHAT is better than a "promising young man?" A paying one.

GOLDSMITH is supposed to have referred to the Grecian Bend, when he wrote "She stoops to conquer."

WHAT is said from the feeling of the moment, should excite but the feeling of the moment.

A young man in Alliance, lately told an audience of Sunday School children that the savages were so fond of fat juicy missionaries that none but lean ones were sent.

FOX-HUNTING has begun in England for the season and already one lord and two or three gentleman have ridden into eternity over a fence that was a few inches too high.

THE reason why the Vermont and New Hampshire boys are so tall, is because they are in the habit of drawing themselves up so as to peep over the mountains to see the sun rise. It is dreadful stretching work.

A woman in New York says that when her husband is a little drunk he kicks her, and when he is very drunk she kicks him: and she adds that she does most of the kicking.

THE gentleman who attempted to cut his throat with a sharp joke, a few days since, has again made a rash attack upon his "victualing department," by stabbing himself with a point of honor.

A Gentleman was praising the beautiful hair of a lady, when one of those precocious little misses who always have a word to say, remarked, "I guess my hair would look as well if I took as much care of it. Mamma never sleeps in her hair."

A lady visiting Lafayette, Ind., the other day, in gathering up her dress to escape the mud, exposed to view a beautiful white skirt, the rear breadth of which was made of a half barrel flour sack, upon which the indelible brand of the miller was still visible, "ninety-six pounds, extra superfine—warranted."

A lady being asked for a receipt for whooping cough, for little twin patients, copied by mistake something referring to the pickling of onions, which said: "If not too young, skin them pretty closely, immerse in scalding water; sprinkle plentifully with salt; and leave them for a week in strong brine."

A FELLOW, on being asked to write a testimonial for a patent clothes wringer, produced the following: "I am immensely pleased with it. I bought a jag of wood which proved to be green and unfit to burn. I have run the whole load through your clothes wringer and I have used the wood for kindling ever since,"

A GOOD story is told of a Michigan man who recently went down to Indiana to buy a drove of horses. He was longer absent than he intended, and failed to meet a business engagement. On being rather reproached for not being home, he made due apology.—

"I tell you how it is, squire," said he, "at every darned little town, they wanted me to stop and be president of a bank."

A REGIMENTAL coffin-maker was asked whom he was making for, and mentioned the intendent.

"Why he is not dead man!" said the querist.

"Don't you trouble yourself," replied the other, "Dr. Coe told us to make his coffin, and I guss he knows what he gave him."

AN annlyzing dame reports that "she had heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow, but she knows of many thousands of young ones who have kissed very great calves."

"WHEN a fellow has reached a certain pint in drinking," said an old soaker, "I think he orter to stop."

"Well, I think, said a wag, he had better stop before he reaches a pint."

A COMPANY of scapegraces who were bent on a spree on the Sabbath day, meeting a pious old deacon, named Samson, on his way to church, one of them exclaimed:

"Ah, now we're safe. We'll take *Samson* along with us, and then, should we be set upon by a thousand Philistines, he'll slay them all."

"My young friend," quietly responded the deacon, "to do that I should have to borrow *your jaw bone.*"

A QUAKERESS, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and one morning actually discovered the truant kissing and hugging his servant-girl. Broadbrim was not long in discovering the face of his wife as she peeped through the half-opened door, and, rising, with all the coolness of a general officer, thus addressed her:

"Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or the will cause a disturbance in the family."

HAPPILY illustrative of the degrees of ignorance which exist, is this:

"Doctor," said an old lady the other day to her family physician," "kin you tell me how it is some folks is born dumb?"

"Why, hem! certainly madam," replied the doctor, "it is owing to the fact that they came into the world without the power of speech!"

"La me!" remarked the old lady, "now jest see what it is to have an education, I have axed my old man that are same thing more nor a hundred times, and all I could ever get out of him was, "kase they is."

DURING the Spring Circuit, in a case of assault and battery where a stone had been thrown by the defendant, the following clear and conclusive evidence was drawn out of a laborer:

"Did you see the defendant throw the stone?"

"I saw the stone, and I'ze pretty sure the defendant throwed it."

"Was it a large stone?"

"I should say it was a largish stone."

"What was its size?"

"Is hould say wasa sizable stone."

"Can't you answer definitely how big it was?"

"I should say it was a stone of some bigness."

Can't you give the jury some idea of the stone?"

"Why, as near as I recollect, it wur something of a stone."

"Can't you compare it, so as to give some notion of the stone?"

"I should say it wur as large as a lump of chalk."

TYPOGRAPHICAL FRIGIDITY.—A party presented himself at the door of a composing room in a state of great mental excitement:

"Is Joseph D. Jackson here?"

The party was engaged in setting up our last editorial. He looked up on hearing his name mentioned. The excited party continued:

"Your house is burned up—and everything in it.'

With a cool devotion to his duty which will bear comparison with the most brilliant historical examples, Mr. Jackson continued to pick up type.

"I tell you your house is burned up and everything in it!" exclaimed the now astonished as well as excited stranger.

"Well—all right—I can't leave now— I'll come round when the paper goes to press."—*N. Y. Mail.*

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Theusands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

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GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foe-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	500,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Cheao	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China as very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions,* and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent,* and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph.*

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:18:6mos.

Books.

INQUIRER BOOK STORE,

The following is a catalogue of our Miscellaneous Books, which we print for the benefit of our friends who cannot get to town to see us, we will send *post paid* to any address any of the following works, on receipt of price. Any work wanted, not in our list, we will order on the shortest notice:

Name,	*Price.*
Father Tom and the Pope	$ .50
Proverpial Philosophy. Tupper,..	1.25
Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales, two vols. 1 50 each	3.00
Bryant's Poems	1.50
Halleck's Poems	1.50
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Holmes	1.60
Longfellow's Poems complete	1.50
Alfred Tennyson's Poems complete	1.50
Whittier's Poems complete	1.60
Dicken's Works Illustrated—	
Little Dorrit	1.50
Pendennis	1.50
The Newcomes	1.75
Martin Chuzzlewit, (Dickens)	1.50
Hliver Twist Italy & Notes "	1.50
Bleak House "	1.50
David Copperfield "	1.50
Pickwick Papers "	1.50
Little Dorrit "	1.50
Nicholas Nickleby "	1.50
Oar Mutual Friend "	1.50
Barnaby Rudge "	1.50
Domby & Son "	1.50
The Last Days of Pompeii, (Bulwer)	1.50
The Caxtons, "	1.50
Rich and Humble, (Oliver Optic)	1.35
Watch and Wait "	1.35
In School and Out "	1.35
Hope and Have "	1.35
Haste and Waste "	1.35
The Starry Flag "	1.35
Famous Boys and How they became Great Men	2.00
Fables of Æsop, illustrated	1.25
Gulliver's Travels, illustrated	1.25
Fighting Joe, Optic	1.50
The Young Lieutenant, "	1.50
Shamrock and Thistle "	1.50
The Red Cross "	1.50
Young America Abroad "	1.50
Edgar's Crusades and Crusaders	2.50
Robinson Crusoe	1.80
German Fairy Land, Anderson	1.25
Rainbows for Children	2.25
Hints for the Nursery	1.25
Miller's Nursery Picture book,	1.50
Child's Picture Play Book	1.50
The Young Man's Friend	1.65
Poems, by J. G. Saxe,	2.50
Undine	1.25
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, by S. Baring Gould	1.50
Jean Ingelow's Poems, 2 vol at $2,	4.00
The Spanish Gypsy,	1.75
The Tent on the Beach, Whittier,	1.50
Homespun or Five and Twenty Years Ago	1.75
The Guardian Angel, O. W. Holmes	2.00
Country Living and Country Thinking	2.00
The Chimney Corner, by Mrs. Stowe	1.50
The Denounced or Last Baron of Crana,	1.50
The Croppy a Tale of the Irish Rebellion	1.50
The Boyne Water,	1.50
The Peep O'Day and Crohoore of the Billhook	1.50
Queer Little People, by M. B. Stowe	1.50
The Lord Mayor of London, Ainsworth,	1.00
Arabian Nights Entertainments	2 00
New Miscellanies by Chas. Kingsley	1.50
Artemus Ward, His Book	1.50
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Ekkoes from Kentucky, by Petroleum V Nasby	1.60
Favorite Authors	3.50
Grimm's Goblins	2.00
Kathrina, Holland	1.50
Bitter Sweet "	1.50
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